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BOROUGH OF THORNABY-ON-TEES



# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

**HEALTH AND SANITARY**

**CIRCUMSTANCES**

OF THE BOROUGH

**For the Year ended 31st December, 1943.**

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F. D. ROSS-KEYT, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.



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C. INGLE (PRINTERS) LTD., THORNABY-ON-TEES



# BOROUGH OF THORNABY-ON-TEES

## Mayor :

ALDERMAN H. DACRE

## Deputy Mayor :

ALDERMAN J. R. HOUGH.

## Aldermen :

\*E. E. Brennan, J.P.

\*C. H. Oxberry

\*W. Harris, J.P.

W. Shepherd

## Councillors :

C. Allen

\*J. McCabe

J. W. Bennett

J. L. F. McGann, J.P.

A. Bosomworth

A. Nicholson

J. W. Collinson

\*T. Padgett

\*J. Corfield

\*A. P. Pounder

\*R. Dinsdale

H. Probst

\*Miss G. Holmes

\*Mrs. E. I. Shepherd

T. R. Kirby

L. P. Trevvett

Mrs. A. E. Langham

J. S. Worsley, J.P.

## Chairmen :

Sanitary Committee ... Coun. L. P. Trevvett

Maternity & Child Welfare Committee ... Ald. C. H. Oxberry

\* Members of Maternity & Child Welfare Committee.

The Sanitary Committee consists of the whole of the Members of the Council.

## Staff :

Town Clerk ... J. R. Carr

Borough Treasurer ... H. M. Draycott, F.I.M.T.A., F.S.S.

Borough Engineer ... Philip Brown, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E.

Medical Officer of Health F. D. Ross-Keyt, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector ... C. Knox, Cert. R. San.I., etc.

Additional Sanitary

Inspector ... K. Kendray, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.J.B.  
Apptd. 9/5/39 (H.M. Forces)

Temporary Additional

Sanitary Inspector ... A. Kenyon, Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.J.B.

Health Visitor ... Miss M. J. D. Ramsay, S.R.N., C.M.B.

# EXTRACTS from VITAL STATISTICS for the YEAR 1943.

		Total	Males	Females
Live Births—Legitimate	...	431	235	196
Illegitimate	...	22	13	9
Total	...	453	248	205

## Birth Rates.

Legitimate	20.9	per 1,000	estimated resident population
Illegitimate	1.1	"	"
Total	22	"	"

		Total	Males	Females
Still Births—Legitimate	...	11	5	6
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Total	...	11	5	6

Still Birth Rate—23.8 per 1,000 live and still births.

		Total	Males	Females
Deaths	...	287	150	137

Death Rate—13.9 per 1,000 estimated resident population.

## Deaths from Puerperal Causes—2

		Deaths	Rate per 1,000 (live and still births)
Puerperal Sepsis	...	0	0
Other Puerperal Causes	...	2	4.3

Infantile Mortality—70.6 per 1,000 live births.

Mortality of Legitimate Infants—70.6 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Mortality of Illegitimate Infants—0 per 1,000 Illegitimate live births.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	28
„ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	2
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	3
„ Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	5

The causes of the greatest mortality during 1943 were:—

Heart Disease	...	...	...	68
Cancer	...	...	...	28
Bronchitis	...	...	...	21
Pneumonia	...	...	...	16

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year which requires any comment.

# BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1943.

**England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.**

	Rate per 1,000 Population		ANNUAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION								Rate per 1,000 live Births	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Total Deaths under 1 year	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)
England and Wales	16.5	0.54	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.37	49	5.3
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	18.6	0.63	14.2	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.36	58	7.9
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	19.4	0.61	12.7	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.37	46	4.4
London ... ..	15.8	0.45	15.0	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.27	58	10.4
Thornaby-on-Tees	22.0	0.53	13.9	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.14	0.14	0.48	70.6	11.0

The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows per 1000 Total Births		Total	
		1929	1930
..	..	0.39	1.9
..	..	0.00	4.3
..	..	..	4.3

# CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1943.

England and Wales, 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns.

## RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Enteric Fever	Ery- sipelas	Pneu- monia
England and Wales ... ..	0.00	3.01	0.88	0.01	0.31	1.34
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London ...	0.00	3.29	1.12	0.01	0.35	1.62
148 Smaller Towns (estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census, 1931) ..	0.00	3.54	0.77	0.02	0.27	1.16
London ... ..	0.00	3.80	0.74	0.01	0.42	1.27
Thornaby-on-Tees ... ..	0.00	0.77	2.28	0.00	0.73	2.86



COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1929-1943.

YEAR		Estimated Population	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality
1929	...	21,580	24.1	16.7	111.5
1930	...	21,580	24.2	14.3	89.9
1931	...	21,510	23.5	11.3	81.0
1932	...	21,200	21.7	13.5	78.2
1933	...	21,320	19.0	12.3	66.6
1934	...	21,270	20.4	12.1	55.2
1935	...	21,330	19.1	13.2	66.1
1936	...	21,630	19.74	12.1	82.0
1937	...	21,740	20.92	10.9	39.0
1938	...	21,740	20.3	11.4	65.9
1939	...	21,950	20.5	11.9	75.2
	...	21,730			
1940	...	20,870	20.6	13.0	76.7
1941	...	20,870	20.1	13.1	58.4
1942	...	20,810	19.1	11.0	65.5
1943	...	20,600	22.0	13.9	70.6

# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1943.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females
All Causes ... ..	150	137
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers ...	—	—
Measles ... ..	1	1
Scarlet Fever ... ..	—	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	2
Diphtheria ... ..	2	1
Influenza ... ..	6	4
Encephalitis Lethargica ... ..	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	1	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	8	6
Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	3	2
Syphilis ... ..	—	—
Cancer, malignant disease ... ..	16	12
Diabetes ... ..	1	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ... ..	10	15
Heart Disease ... ..	34	34
Other Circulatory Diseases ... ..	2	1
Bronchitis ... ..	11	10
Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..	12	4
Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	2	—
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	2	—
Diarrhoea (under two years) ... ..	3	2
Appendicitis ... ..	1	2
Other Digestive Diseases ... ..	1	3
Acute and Chronic Nephritis ... ..	3	6
Puerperal Sepsis ... ..	—	—
Other Puerperal Causes ... ..	—	2
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ... ..	8	6
Suicide ... ..	—	1
Road Traffic Accidents ... ..	1	—
Other Violence ... ..	9	6
All Other Causes ... ..	12	12

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE BOROUGH.**

### **1. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.**

At the beginning of the Report a list is given showing the Officers connected with the Health Services in the Borough.

### **2. SERVICES PROVIDED IN THE AREA.**

(a) Laboratory Facilities. The arrangement with the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, was continued.

(b) Ambulance Facilities. There is no change in the previous arrangements and these have so far been satisfactory.

(c) Nursing in the Home. This is carried out by the Stockton and Thornaby District Nursing Association and has worked satisfactorily. A contribution is made by the Town Council towards the funds of the Association to provide for nursing of patients suffering from Measles, Whooping Cough, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Pyrexia. Through this arrangement 47 children were nursed and 519 visits were made during the year.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres.

#### **Maternity and Child Welfare Department.**

Infant Welfare Clinics—each Tuesday and Thursday, 2—4 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinics—weekly on Friday, 2—4 p.m. (except first Friday in each month).

Post-Natal cases are seen on the first Friday in each month.

Dental Clinics—the last Thursday in each month at 1-30 p.m.

#### **Clinics undertaken by the North Riding County Council.**

Minor Ailments Clinic (for school children)—each Monday and Friday at 9-0 a.m. The Medical Officer of Health attends the Clinic on Fridays.

Tuberculosis Clinic—each Tuesday at 10-0 a.m.

Orthopaedic Clinic—fortnightly on Monday, at 10-30 a.m. The Orthopaedic Surgeon attends every four weeks. The intermediate clinics are conducted by a nurse from the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, who carries out remedial exercises.

Visual Defects—a Clinic is arranged when there are eight cases on the waiting list and is held on Thursday mornings.

Dental Defects—periodical Clinics are attended by the Dental Surgeon appointed by the County Council.

The Clinics are all held at the Health Centre, George Street.

(e) Hospitals.

The Hospital facilities remain unchanged.

### 3. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Arrangements exist whereby difficult and dangerous maternity cases are admitted to the Maternity Hospital under the control of the Middlesbrough County Borough Council, and the services of Dr. G. F. Longbotham are available as a Consultant when necessary.

The number of difficult and dangerous maternity cases admitted to the Middlesbrough Municipal Maternity Hospital during the year under this scheme was 15.

The Midwives practising in the Borough are not subsidised by the Council and the County Council is the supervising authority.

Arrangements are made whereby children under the age of five attend the Orthopaedic Clinics and the Clinics for visual defects and defects of the Ear, Nose and Throat, held by the North Riding County Council.

As the Local Authority discharges the functions under Part I of the Children Act, 1908, as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1932, and Part VII of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Health Visitor acts as Infant Protection Visitor. Particulars as to the work carried out at the Clinic and in Health Visiting will be found under the Section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

**Water.** The supply is obtained from the Tees Valley Water Board. There is adequate piped supply to all households and no complaints were received. Arrangements are now being made whereby samples of water will be taken quarterly for examination. Co-ordination will be established with the Tees Valley Water Board by informing them of the times and places of the taking of the samples in order that the Water Board may take similar samples. Information will be exchanged between the Health Department and the Tees Valley Water Board regarding the result of the analyses.

#### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

There has been no alteration since the last Report.

#### **Closet Accommodation.**

With few exceptions the town has a complete water carriage system.

#### **Public Cleansing.**

This work is under the immediate control of the Sanitary Inspector and was carried out as in past years.

## **Sanitary Inspection of the Area.**

A summary of the work done in the Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year is given further in this Report.

## **Camping Sites.**

There are no camping sites in the Borough.

## **Swimming Baths.**

The Municipal Swimming Bath was opened on the 21st March, 1938.

The bathing pool has a water surface area of 100 feet by 35 feet and the depth varies from 3 to 9 feet.

The "Continuous Filtration Method" is in operation, the water being pumped from the deep end of the Bath and passed through a strainer and after the addition of coagulants to precipitate the organic matter contained and ensure efficient filtration it is pumped to the top of the filter units which consist of vertical cylinders containing sand; the water passes through the sand into the collecting pipes at the bottom of the units; it is then heated, aerated and chlorinated and returned to the bath through a number of inlets at the shallow end. For this purpose there are installed—three vertical Air-scoured Pressure Filters, Chemical apparatus for treating the water, a steam-heated Calorifier capable of raising the temperature of the water 3 degrees Fahrenheit per circulation, an Aerator for the aeration of the water and the release of surplus air and foul gases, a Chlorinator, Pumps and an Air Compressor—all of which ensure that the whole of the bath water will pass through the plant at least once in every four hours at a filtration speed per hour of 206 gallons per sq. foot of sand. When the plant has been in operation for a certain period, the sand in the filters becomes clogged with matter removed from the water, and it is subjected to a cleansing process, which is carried out within the filters. This consists of an intensive agitation of the sand bed by means of compressed air, followed by a reverse flow of water in an upward direction. The scouring action of the air loosens all the accumulated dirt, which is carried away to waste by the reverse flow of water, leaving the sand in its original clean condition.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations have been made on samples of the bath water during the year, with highly satisfactory results.

## **Schools.**

The Sanitary conditions of the Schools were satisfactory.



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

For information regarding the supervision of foods see the Sanitary Inspector's Report.

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

For the work done under this Act and for this information I am indebted to the Inspector of Weights and Measures.

I have to report that during the year ending 31st December, 1943, 43 samples of food were taken in the Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees, and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis under the above Act.

With the exception of two samples of milk and one sample of Egg Powder, which are separately reported on below, these samples were reported to be genuine.

Milk T. 11, purchased from a Thornaby Milk Retailer, was certified to contain 2.6% of milk fats and was therefore deficient in Milk Fats to the extent of 13.3% of its fats. On receipt of this report a sample of milk T. 13 was taken in course of delivery from a farmer outside the Borough to the Thornaby Retailer. This sample was certified by the Analyst to contain 2.97% of milk fats, as against the 3% required under the Sale of Milk Regulations. On making enquiries it was discovered that the farmer had altered his hours of milking the day prior to the sample being taken and the Public Analyst expressed the opinion that this would in all probability account for the slight deficiency of fats in the two samples. The vendors were informed of the results of analysis.

Egg Powder T. 144 was purchased from a Thornaby General Dealer on July 27th, 1943, and was certified by the Public Analyst to contain 90% wheat flour and albuminous substances and 10% of dried egg and therefore should not be described as Egg Powder. The vendor was interviewed, when it was discovered that this powder had been sold to him over two years previously when he was a baker. Since purchasing this article the shopkeeper had finished with his bakery business and as a result had not been informed by the manufacturers that this substance should not be sold to the General Public owing to its non-compliance with War-time Regulations. The shopkeeper had only 7 pounds of the powder on his premises and had not realised he was doing any harm in selling it as Egg Powder, and in view of this and the fact that he was only charging 3d. per quarter pound for it he was

officially cautioned by the Chief Constable and advised to withdraw the remaining stock from sale.

A detailed list of samples taken during the year is appended :

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	18
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	2
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	2
Egg Powder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	1
White Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	1
Milk in course of delivery	...	...	...	...	...	2
Milk delivery to Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orange and Grape Fruit Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	1
Egg Substitute Powder	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lemon Curd	...	...	...	...	...	1
Icing Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polony	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cocoa	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sausage	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plum Jam	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						43

# PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Table of Incidence of Infectious Disease.

DISEASE	No. of Cases Notified	No. of Cases admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	47	47	3
Scarlet Fever ... ..	16	14	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	4	2	—
Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal) ... ..	59	1	16
Erysipelas ... ..	15	1	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	4	1	—
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ... ..	5	5	3

## ANALYSIS OF TOTAL NOTIFIED CASES IN AGE GROUPS.

AGE GROUP	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Meningitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	4
1—2 years ...	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	—
2—3 „ ...	—	3	2	—	3	1	1	—
3—4 „ ...	—	5	2	—	3	—	—	—
4—5 „ ...	—	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
5—10 „ ...	—	15	7	—	2	—	2	—
10—15 „ ...	—	14	2	—	4	1	2	—
15—20 „ ...	—	1	1	—	5	—	—	—
20—35 „ ...	—	2	—	1	10	2	—	—
35—45 „ ...	—	1	—	3	9	2	—	—
45—65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	12	7	—	—
65 & upwards ...	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—



## DIPHTHERIA PREVENTION.

Diphtheria anti-toxin is supplied free to any Medical Practitioner in the Town who applies for it. Swabs from suspected cases are examined at the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, County Hall.

During the year the response to the Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign was very good in the Schools of the Borough.

Arrangements were continued for the local medical practitioners to carry out immunisation at the Schools and up to the end of the year it is estimated that the number of school children treated was 93%.

The number of children under school age immunised during the year increased from 79% at the end of June to 88% at the end of the year.

During the year there was an increased prevalence of diphtheria, mostly of the severe or gravis type. In Thornaby 47 cases were notified and removed to Isolation Hospital, and there were 3 deaths of children who had not been protected against the disease.

In July 3 children attending an Infants School contracted the disease and a survey was made of all children and staff in attendance, nasal and throat swabs were taken for pathological examination and 19 carriers were reported and sent into the Isolation Hospital for local treatment and observation until they could be discharged as being free from infection. The prompt removal of these carriers to Hospital and their isolation from school and home until they could be considered no longer capable of spreading infection averted what might have been a serious outbreak of the disease, as unfortunately, even in a well immunised community inoculation does not confer complete protection against the gravis organism though it will certainly mitigate the severity of the attack and make the chances of death much more remote.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the new cases and deaths for the Borough of Thornaby-on-Tees during 1943 :—

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				TOTAL DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 „ ...	1	—	2	5	—	—	1	—
10—15 „ ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—20 „ ...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
20—25 „ ...	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	3	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
35—45 „ ...	2	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	13	1	5	7	7	4	2	—

Classification of Non-Pulmonary cases of Tuberculosis :—

Abdominal	...	...	...	1
Glands	...	...	...	8
Meningitis	...	...	...	1
Osseous	...	...	...	1
Kidney	...	...	...	1

# REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1943.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

### Description of the Works carried out.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	314
Number of Re-Inspections made	...	...	...	...	1971
Number of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	314
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	—

## RESULT OF SERVICE OF NOTICES.

### Drainage.

Single private drains reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	...	60
Waste pipes of sinks trapped or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
Gullies renewed	...	...	...	...	—
Grate tops renewed	...	...	...	...	—

### Water Closets.

Provided with sufficient supply of water	...	...	...	...	1
Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	19
Basins renewed	...	...	...	...	14

### Houses.

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	60
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	52
Fall pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	6
Yard Pavements repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	6
Floors repaired or relaid	...	...	...	...	...	22
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	57
Defective plasterwork	...	...	...	...	...	56
Defective ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	15
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective fireranges	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defective ovens	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dilapidated set pots	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dilapidated set pot firebars	...	...	...	...	...	7
Handrails fixed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective sash cords and windows	...	...	...	...	...	22
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective yard doors	...	...	...	...	...	20
Dilapidated coals doors	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dilapidated doors (front and internal)	...	...	...	...	...	33

Dilapidated dustbins ... ..	76
Dilapidated closet doors .. ..	11
Dilapidated closet seats ... ..	10
Defective closet roofs ... ..	13
Defective joint between flush pipe and W.C. basin ...	8
New windows provided to food stores ... ..	1
Defective flues ... ..	9
Miscellaneous minor defects ... ..	117
Patients removed to hospital ... ..	102
Rooms disinfected ... ..	107
Accumulations of refuse removed ... ..	1
Mattresses destroyed ... ..	39
Sets of bedding and beds destroyed ... ..	71
Washing accommodation provided ... ..	3
New food stores provided ... ..	1
Sinks provided or renewed ... ..	4
Houses provided with damp course ... ..	6
Secondary means of access provided ... ..	—
Storage for coals provided ... ..	—
Premises Cleansed ... ..	2

### Sanitary Conveniences.

Number of privies, fixed receptacles ... ..	14
Number of privies, moveable receptacles ... ..	6
Number of fresh water-closets ... ..	5796
Privy middens cleansed ... ..	397
Pan-Closets cleansed ... ..	130
Dry Ashbins cleansed ... ..	180,498
Loads of Rubbish—Trailer Loads ... 3098	
—Pan Cart Loads ... 31 ...	3129

### Offensive Trades.

There are no offensive trades carried on within the Borough.

### Common Lodging Houses.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

### Slaughterhouses.

Number licensed ... ..	3
------------------------	---

### Dairies and Milkshops.

Number on Register ... ..	51
Number of Inspections ... ..	52

## Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

Number of Dealers' Licences granted for Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Dealers' Licences granted for Accredited Milk							1
Number of Dealers' Licences granted for Pasteurised Milk							10
Number of Supplementary Licences granted for Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

## Cowsheds.

Number of Registered Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Cowsheds in the Borough	...	...	...	...	9
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	36
Number of Notices to Limewash	...	...	...	...	1

## FOODSTUFFS.

The following is a list of Foodstuffs surrendered as unfit for human consumption during 1943 :—

6—6 lb. Tins Pork Luncheon Meat	
15—2½ lb. „ „ „ „	
3—6 lb. Tins Chopped Ham	
8—2½ lb. „ „ „	
5—12 oz. „ „ „	
7—1½ lb. Tins Pork Sausage Meat	
1—1 lb. Tin Stewed Steak	
1—1 lb. Tin Meat Roll	
1—4 lb. Tin Pressed Brisket of Beef	
1—8 oz. Tin Minced Beef	
1—6 lb. Tin Ox Tongue	
2—1 lb. Tins Lamb Tongue	
1—10½ oz. Tin Veal, Ham and Tongue Roll	
2—8 oz. Tins Salmon Grade 1	
2—15 oz. Tins „ Grade 3	
1—8 oz. Tin „ Grade 3	
1—3¼ oz. Tin Sardines	
5—15 oz. Tins Pilchards	
1—1 lb. Tin Fish Cakes	
4—1⅞ pints Tins Condensed Milk	
4—1⅞ pints Tins Calf Condensed Milk	

45— $2\frac{3}{8}$  pints Tins Calf Milk  
 55— $14\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Tins Evaporated Milk  
 16—1 lb. Tins Baked Beans  
 1—10 oz. Tin „ „  
 1—1 lb. Tin Peas  
 2— $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Tins Carrots  
 5—1 lb. „ „  
 1—1 lb. 14 oz. Tin Grape Fruit  
 6—1 lb. 13 oz. Tins Peaches  
 4—1 lb. Tins Peaches  
 2—1 lb. 14 oz. Tins Prunes  
 1—1 lb. 13 oz. Tin Pears  
 1— $2\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Tin Plums  
 2—2 lb. Tins „  
 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Tin „  
 1—1 lb. „ „  
 7— $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Tins Rhubarb  
 4—1 lb. Tins Prepared Meals  
 9—1 lb. Tins Braised Pork and Beans  
 1—1 lb. Tin Mutton and Beans  
 3—1 lb. Tins Soup  
 2—12 oz. „ „  
 6—8 oz. „ „  
 2—28 lb. Tins Golden Raising Flour  
 82 lbs. Beef  
 8 lbs. 7 ozs. Bacon  
 $4\frac{1}{2}$  stones Cod Fillets  
 4 stones 5 lbs. Milk Powder  
 9 lbs. Butter  
 4 lbs. Cheese  
 25 lbs. Prunes

In addition to the foregoing the following have been condemned as unfit for human consumption and have been collected by the Salvage Officers for other purposes :—

227 Tins Evaporated Milk  
 4 cwts. 1 qr. Apple Pulp



## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

### Swine Fever.

On four occasions reports were received of the suspected outbreak of Swine Fever within the Borough. Three of these were not confirmed.

### Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

### Foot and Mouth Disease.

### Anthrax.

### Parasitic Mange.

The Area has remained free from these diseases.

## SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Number of Inspections made	...	...	...	...	19
Number of Re-Inspections made	...	...	...	...	26
Number of Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Certificates of Exemption granted—					
Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...	...	—

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The method adopted to eradicate the bed bug is as follows:—All paper is stripped from the walls, skirtings—door and window moulds removed—followed by the spraying of walls, woodwork and bedsteads with an insecticide (Solution “D” or Zaldecide). The rooms are inspected two days following the spraying and if found satisfactory the woodwork is refixed; in only a few instances has it been found necessary to spray a second time.

The houses of all prospective tenants for Council Houses are inspected and the house and furniture must be certified by the Sanitary Inspector as clear from vermin before removal takes place.

Disinfestation is generally carried out by the Local Authority. In other cases it is carried out by the occupiers on the advice of the Sanitary Department.

Number of Inspections	..	...	...	...	...	16
Number of Council Houses infested	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Council Houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of other Houses infested	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of other Houses disinfested by Sanitary Dept.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of other Houses disinfested by Occupiers or Owners	...	...	...	...	...	—

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... ..	314
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,971
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ..	4
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	16
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	—

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	323
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ... ..	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... ..	20
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners ... ..	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	—
(c) Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... ..	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ..	—



(d) Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... .. —

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... .. —

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

For the figures in this section of the report I am indebted to the Health Visitor.

Population of the area served by the Council as Welfare Authority ... .. 20,600

Number of births notified in that area during the year under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, as adjusted by any transferred notifications :—

(a) Live Births —464      (b) Still Births—3      Total—467

(d) By midwives—376      (e) By doctors and parents— 91

### Health Visiting.

(a) Number of Health Visitors employed at the end of the year :—

1. By the Council—One.

2. By Voluntary Associations—None.

(b) Number of visits paid during the year by the Health Visitor :—

1. To expectant mothers :

First visits ... 73      Total visits ... 393

2. To children under one year of age :

First visits ... 311      Total visits ... 977

3. To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years :

Total visits ... 2059

### Infant Welfare Centres.

(a) Number of Centres provided and maintained by the Council ... .. 1

(b) Number of Centres provided and maintained by Voluntary Associations ... .. 0

(c) Total number of attendances during the year :—

1. By children under 1 year of age ... .. 5032

2. By children between the ages of 1 and 5 yrs. 1727

(d) Total number of children who first attended at the Centres during the year and who, on the date of their first attendance were :—

1. Under 1 year of age ... .. 331

2. Between the ages of 1 and 5 years ... .. 40

(e) Total number of children under 5 years of age who attended at the Centres during the year and who, at the end of the year were :—					
1. Under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	285
2. Over 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	260
(f) Percentage of notified live births represented by the number in (d) 1 ... .. 73%					
Number of medical consultations during the year :—					
Children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	2289
Children over 1 year	...	...	...	...	1077
					—
			Total	...	3366
					—

### Ante-Natal Clinics.

33 Sessions were held.

Number of expectant mothers who attended for first time	216
Total number of women who attended clinic during year	281
Number of re-visits ... ..	290
Total number of attendances at the Clinics during the year	506
Percentage of total notified births (live and still) represented by the number of women who attended at the Clinics during the year ... ..	60.5%

### Post-Natal Clinics.

10 Sessions were held.

Number of new cases attending Clinics during year	72
Total number of attendances	82

### Orthopaedic Clinics.

19 Sessions were held.

Number of new cases attending the Clinic during 1943	20
Number of re-attendances	52
Total attendances	72
Number of cases admitted to hospital during the year	3
Number of cases in hospital 1st January, 1943	1

### Infant life Protection.

Number of children on books 1st January, 1943	1
Number of new cases during the year	—
Number of children who attained the age of 9 years during the year	—
Number of children who left the district during the year	—
Number remaining on the books 31st December, 1943	1



